The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,591.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 45
——— including postage	„ 52
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 23
——— including postage	„ 26
For three months advance, delivered in Town	„ 12
——— including postage	„ 13
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 4 0
——— including postage	„ 4 8
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 2 0
Second Ditto	„ 1 8
Third Ditto	„ 1 2
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12

As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	7 As. per line.
Second Ditto	6 „ „
Third and succeeding	3 „ „

In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

Birth.

URQUHART—March 17th, at Serrpah, Tirhoot, the wife of E. Dunbar Urquhart, Esq., of a son.

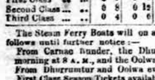
Deaths.

SCALLY—March 10th, at Aroah, Chumpitun Mouza, wife of Mr. T. E. Scallan, and only daughter of Mr. Thomas Fenain, aged 19 years, 10 months and 14 days.

MA...ETT—March 22nd, at Agpore, Emily Adelaide, the infant daughter of James R. Marett, Esq., 52th Regiment, F. N. I.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingar, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	3rd & 17th	Leave Bussorah	19th & 2nd
„ Muscat	8th „ 22nd	„ Bushire	23rd „ 6th
„ Bunder Abbas	11th „ 25th	„ Lingah	25th „ 9th
„ Lingah	13th „ 27th	„ Bunder Abbas	28th „ 11th
„ Bushire	18th „ 1st	„ Muscat	30th „ 13th
Arrive Bussorah	21st „ 3rd	Arrive Bombay	2nd „ 16th

The Steam Ship "GOVERNOR HIGGINSON," 300 tons, 160 H. P., Commander J. Sanders will be despatched as above on 3rd April.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer bound from Sukkur, Moultan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo, to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail Steamers from Suez.

Dates of Departure.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 26th.
Kurrachee on ..... 19th and 30th.

The Steam Ship "BUSHEER," 860 tons, 180 H. P., Commander T. McKirdy, will be despatched as above twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 & 15	Leave Calcutta	1 & 15
„ Carwar	3	15	„ Bonnipatnam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizaga atam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Co-conada	7	21
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	9	23
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	10	24
„ Tuticorin	6	20	„ Pamben	11	
„ Colombo	7	20	„ Colombo		27
„ Galle	7		„ Tuticorin		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Cochin		29
„ Madras	13	27	„ Calicut		30
„ Coconada	15	29	„ Cannanore		1
„ Vizagapatam	16	30	„ Mangalore		1
„ Bimlipatam	17	30	„ Carwar		2
Arrive Calcutta	19	3	Arrive Bombay		4

The Steam Ship "BURMAH," 1040 tons, 260 H. P., Commander A. Irvine, will be despatched as above, at noon on 1st April.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the Steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 20th.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oarun.	Oulwa.	Mandwa.	Karunja.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class ...	0 6	0 3	0 2	0 3	0 6
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 6	0 6	0 4	0 5	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oulwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oulwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 30th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in Carnac Bunder.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Saturday.	Cochin	Dep. Saturday.
Ratnagherry	„ Sunday.	Beypore	„ Sunday.
Vingorla	„ Sunday.	Calicut	„ Sunday.
Goa	„ Monday.	Tellicherry	„ Monday.
Carwar	„ Monday.	Cannanore	„ Monday.
Compta	„ Monday.	Mangalore	„ Tuesday.
Mangalore	„ Tuesday.	Coompta	„ Wednesday.
Cannanore	„ Wednesday.	Carwar	„ Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„ Wednesday.	Goa	„ Wednesday.
Calicut	„ Wednesday.	Vingorla	„ Thursday.
Beypore	„ Wednesday.	Ratnagherry	„ Thursday.
Cochin	„ Thursday.	Bombay	„ Friday.

The Steamer "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 30th instant.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 1st January 1867.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE S. S. "INDORE," Captain Green, Commander, having engaged a greater part of her cargo, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 10th April, at 6 A. M. precisely.

Applications for Freight or Passage to be made immediately to

C. B. COLAH,
Agent, S. S. *Indore*,
At Messrs. P. M. & F. B. COLAH & Co.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. "SULTAN" will be despatched to China as an Extra vessel during the first week in April.

Applications for Freight to be made to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

Bombay, 25th March.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 20th April.)

THE new clipper ship "DILHARREE," 1,293 tons register, A-1 14 years at Lloyd's, under Captain Bassett, Commander. This fine vessel has very superior accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agent, of ship *Dilharree*.

Bombay, 16th March, 1867.

FOR HAVRE.

THE "STAR OF THE NORTH," Captain Rawle, to leave the end of March, has excellent accommodation for a few First and Second Class Passengers, who will landed free at Plymouth or Southampton. Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

STEAM Ship "INDORE," from Singapore and Hongkong. Consignees of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby informed to take delivery of their Cargo within two days from this date, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Green, at the Consignees risk and expence.

C. B. COLAH,
Bombay, 27th March, 1867. Agent, S. S. *Indore*.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "Beann Uamha," Captain W. McCann, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats along-side the ship for their respective Goods, as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain McCann will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, Ship *Beann Uamha*.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1867.

IN the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and of the ESTATE of BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS and PRANJESVONDASS TOOLSEYDASS. All DEBTORS to this ESTATE are hereby required forthwith to pay to the undersigned the amount of their DEBTS, and all CREDITORS are requested at once to send in their CLAIMS with interest to the 28th July 1866 and accompanied with the necessary vouchers.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Manager to the Trustees.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class	£45	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	£26	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Kathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISNA," 1,500 tons, Captain Conurn, will be despatched on the 5th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers

STEAM TO TRIESTE

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

First Class	£64 10 0	Including Railway
Second Class	£37 5 0	Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

4 Dozen	Silk and Wool Shirts.	1	Scarf Ring.
2 „	Linen Collars.	1	Walking Stick.
1 „	Under-Vests.	1	Umbrella.
1 „	Fine White Cotton Socks.	1	Binocular Glass.
1 „	Fine Colored do.	1	Rug with Strap.
1 „	White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1	Dressing Bag.
1 „	Colored do. do.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1 (one)	Overland Suit.	2	Overland Trunks.
2 (two)	Sleeping Suits.	1	Clothes Bag.
2 (two)	Pairs Kid Gloves.	1	Opera Hat.
6 (six)	Scarfs and Ties.	1	Travelling Hat.
Apollo	House.	1	Canvas Bag.
		1	Easy Chair.
			BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Public is hereby informed that REFRESHMENT ROOMS having been established at the undermentioned Stations, Passengers desirous of having Refreshments in readiness for them on arrival of the Train by which they are travelling, can telegraph free of charge on application to the Station Master of any Station.

Callian,	Budnaira,
Egutpoora,	Kurjut,
Challisgaon,	Lanowlee.
Bhosawal,	

E. W. KEILY, Jr., General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th March, 1867.

THE ALBERT PRESS COMPANY OF KURRACHEE (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company, will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th March, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., to receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet to 31st December, 1866, to elect Directors and to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd March, 1867.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2 5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

NOTICE.—We have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 11, Meadow Street. H. & A. BEKENS,
Bombay, 1st March 1867.

THE undersigned is prepared to purchase, press, and ship, or simply to press and ship COTTON at the port of Coconada.

R. TOWLE.

Applications can be made to Messrs. TOWLE & Co., Coconada, or Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the Estate of ARDASEER CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE.

PURSUANT to an order made on the seventh instant by the Honorable Sir CHARLES SARGENT, the creditors upon this Estate are required to send in their CLAIMS to Mr. GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON at his Office in the Elphinstone Circle before the sixth day of April next, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of the Assets of the said Estate.—Dated this 11th day of March 1867.

G. R. WILSON,
F. A. SPENCER,
JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Trustees of the Estate of Ardaseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

NOTICE.—CAPTAINS and AGENTS are respectfully informed that LENAHAN'S IRON WORKS are in full operation at the Victoria Bunder, next to the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba. Ships' Boats can come alongside the Works, whereby a saving of about 20 per cent. may be reckoned on, as no Coolies or Carts are required to convey work to and from the interior of the Town as has been the practice hitherto, while the Charges will be found as moderate as those of other Workshops in Bombay. Orders for every description of wood work executed also.

In the Press

A COLLECTION

OF ALL THE

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY

H. E. SIR BARTLE FRERE, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.

ON DIFFERENT OCCASIONS,

From 1862 down to the present day.

Subscribers' names registered at the *Bombay City Press*, 51 Nulbadevie.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THE GOSPEL OAK GALVANISED IRON.—(CORRUGATED SHEETS).—In consequence of an extension of the Works and a great economy in cost of production, a *very important reduction* of price, dating from 1st March 1867, as made, and this favourite Brand will now be found to compete on more equal terms of price with the commoner qualities in the market. Established in 1842, and is the oldest manufacture of Galvanised Iron in England. Obtained the only Prize Medal in the Trade at the Great Exhibition of 1862.

Gospel Oak Offices,
74, King William Street, London, E.C.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—The Public are informed that ANNUALS and PERENNIALS are for SALE at the VICTORIA GARDENS at ONE RUPEE a Pot.

Creepers of sorts at one Rupee each.

Common Annuals at 3 Rupees a dozen, and Roots, without pots, of Petunia and Coreopses at one Rupee a dozen.

Detailed Lists may be seen either at the Gardens, or at the Office, Town Hall.

F. BROUGHTON, Surgeon Major,
Offg. Honorary Secretary.

Town Hall, 18th Feb. 1867.

MATCHES.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SAFETY MATCHES

LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.

Trade Mark—an Ark.

BRYANT & MAY'S

VICTORIA PARAFFIN MATCHES,

SLIDE BOXES.

BRYANT & MAY'S

JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS,

All the above are carefully packed, and guaranteed suitable for the Indian climate.

BRYANT & MAY, LONDON E.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 and of the BOMBAY CONTRACT & BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 10th day of April next to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Attornies if any, to Messrs. John Beattie and Henry Gamble, the Official Liquidators of the said Company at their Office in Rampart Row, and if so required by Notice in writing from the said Official Liquidator or by their Attornies to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time as shall be specified in such Notice; or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved. MONDAY the 29th day of April next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon at the Court House is appointed by the Honorable Sir Joseph Arnould, Knight, for hearing and adjudicating upon the Debts and Claims.—Dated this 18th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD & BURRELL,
Solicitors to the Official Liquidator.

NOTICES.

PUNCH IN INDIA, No. V., for March—CONTRIBUTORS for the next number are requested to forward their MSS at once.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.

In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.

In London—At Mr. G. STREET, 30, Cornhill.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—The business carried on by us at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, under the management of Messrs. FLETCHER and MITCHELL, will now be continued under the style of the METAL MART.

W. NIOOL & Co.,
DUNCAN FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 1st March, 1867.

IF JOHN RAMAGE who came from the Island of New Zealand to India some years back, or the person to whom he sold his landed property situate at Dunedin in New Zealand, aforesaid, will call on the undersigned or communicate with them, he or they will hear of something to his or their advantage.

HATCH & STEUART.

11, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 1st of April next the MINIMUM CHARGE for each Waggon load of Half Pressed Cotton will be (100) one hundred Indian Maunds.

R. W. KEILY, Jr.,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th March, 1867.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers & Commission Agents.

AUCTION SALE of HEERABAUGH ESTATE, POSTPONED TILL SATURDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1867, at 12 o'clock, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.—Messrs. R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 6th April, 1867, at 12 o'clock, all that valuable Landed Estate, known as the "HEERABAUGH," situated in the Village of Parbutty, in the Havelee Pergunnah of the Poona Collectorate, which Garden bears Revenue Survey No. 17, and contains twelve acres and twenty-seven gaut Land and pays a total assessment of rupees forty-five to Government; together with the Bungalows and Outhouses standing thereon.

A deposit of 25 per cent to be paid down at the time of Sale, and the balance within fifteen (15) days.

For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply at Poona to R. Fell & Son, at Bombay, to Mr. Rimington, Solicitor, and Messrs. Kelly & Co., Solicitors.

R. FELL & SON,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Poona, 26th March, 1867.

NEW AND INFALLIBLE METHOD.

નીઓ એડ ઇનફલ્લીબલ મેથદ.

TREATMENT INSTANTANEOUS AND radical cure of CORNS (આતર) and other EXCRESCENCES of the FEET, Dr. J. DEFRIES, Chiropodist of the Imperial Houses of France and Brazil, having arrived on a professional visit to this Country, can be consulted every day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at "ROYAL HOTEL," Tamarind Lane, Fort, where patients will be treated in a private apartment.

Through the means of a new process, Mr. DEFRIES expels the corns from the feet, as also any excrescences on the soles of the feet, without cutting them or in any way puncturing the flesh, and also excrescences on the nails.

He possesses an Elixir of his own invention, which stands pre-eminent in its efficacy for curing corns, even should they have suppurated.

Mr. DEFRIES operates without causing the smallest pain to the patient, who, on the completion of the operation, can wear a tight shoe without special inconvenience to the spot where the corn may have been extracted.

Mr. DEFRIES possesses a vast number of testimonials of the highest class from Calcutta which are at the service of the public for inspection. He begs that his method may not be confused with that of other Chiropedists. His stay here will be only one month, and he will attend the residence of any patients who may require his professional services. Charges same as at House.

Attested Certificates, received at Hong-Kong, will be produced on application.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company held THIS DAY at 3 P. M., at the office of the Secretaries, No. 5, Meadow Street, the following business was transacted.

1. The Directors' Report and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last were adopted.
2. Mr. S. W. Read was re-elected Auditor for the ensuing twelve months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1867.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY,
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICE.—Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to notify to the Friends and Patrons of their Establishment that a PICTURE GALLERY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT is now open on the FIRST FLOOR of the premises in Rampart Row, to which they are invited to pass a leisure half hour with the Pictures and Portfolios.

The LIBRARY, consisting of a vast collection of NEW and STANDARD BOOKS, POPULAR SERIES OF LIGHT LITERATURE, and all the best CHEAP PUBLICATIONS of the day remains on the lower floor.

A list of NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS with terms for supply of the same may be had on application.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

ALL persons having CLAIMS against or A being indebted to the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. HOPKINSON, C. M. 28th Regiment N. I., are requested to make the same known to Major J. FORBES ROBERTSON, H.M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., President of the Committee of Adjustment, before the 1st May, 1867, after which date no claims will be entertained.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A Catalogue of CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, and of a large selection of New and Standard, with a list of Bohn's Publications, reduced to English Prices, is available on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.
Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—The Official Liquidators of the EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) request the attendance of the Contributories and others interested in the Liquidation of the Company, at a MEETING to be held at the Office lately occupied by GOCULDASS TEZPAUL in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate, on TUESDAY, the 2nd April at 3 P. M., when the Liquidators will submit a proposition for a compromise between the Creditors and Contributories and will ask the Shareholders to appoint a Committee to confer with them and settle finally the terms of the arrangement.—Dated this 25th day of March, 1867.

CRAWFORD and BURRELL,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

TO GENTLEMEN OR INVALIDS GOING TO MATHERAN, POONA, MAHABLESHWUR, OR NEILGHERIES.—FOR SALE—A new BATH CARRIAGE, or CHAIR, handsomely fitted up and very roomy, made to order by THORN, expressly for a gentleman in Bombay, suited to be drawn by either a Poney or by hand, with framed knee flap, hood joints and caloche, lined with morocco and cloth. Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLET,
Girgaum Coach-works.

NOTICE.—Mr. BRYAN M. KING is authorised to SIGN for our firm per procuration from THIS DATE.

GEO. S. KING & Co.

Bombay, 25th March, 1867.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.—TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) beg to announce that they receive by each Overland Mail a fresh supply of the following:—

Dr. HASSALS'S FLOUR OF BEEF, for the speedy preparation of BEEF TEA.

N. B.—One pound of this Beef is warranted to contain all the nutritive constituents of 4 pounds of English-fed Beef.

BARON LEIBEG'S FOOD (by Hooper and Savory, and Moore), is an excellent substitute for the natural food of Infants.

BARON LEIBEG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT (*Extractum Carnis*) for the immediate preparation of Beef Tea.

PURE ESSENCE OF BEEF, MUTTON, AND CHICKEN—These will be found both excellent and nutritious in cases of great prostration and debility, and can be retained on the stomach when most things are rejected.

BROWN AND POLSON'S Corn Flour.

KINGSFORD'S Oswego do.

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD.

Dr. RIDGE'S "PATENT FOOD," being thoroughly looked beforehand in its preparation, it is easily digested, while its composition adapts it to all conditions of the stomach.

FINEST BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

SPEED'S CALCUTTA Do.

ROBINSON'S BARLEY AND GROATS.

ROBB'S CELEBRATED NURSERY BISCUITS.

PEPSINE, AND PEPSINE LOZENGES, &c. &c.

THE PATENT SYPHON CORK SCREW, which enables Invalids not requiring the whole contents of a bottle of Soda Water or Champagne, to draw off any quantity without drawing the Cork or injury to the remainder.

SWEET MILK and DESICATED DITTO, for the reproduction of Milk as pure as when taken from the Cow.

SURGICAL ELASTIC KNEE CAPS, Stockings, Anklets, &c. &c.

MOC MAIN TRUSSES, and an assortment of others.

COCOAS.

HEADLAND'S Homœopathic Cocoa.

EPP'S do. do.

TAILOR AND DUNN'S Cocoa Nibs.

DUNN'S Essence of Turkey Coffee.

Do. Cocoa and Milk Paste.

Do. Chocolate and Milk do.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA or Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa, a preparation which has had all the fatty matter removed from the Cocoa Beans, and is consequently most suitable for delicate stomachs.

A large assortment of flavoured Chocolate for eating.

VICHY, POTASH, LITHIA AND SODA WATERS.

TONIC OR QUININE WATER.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort, and Poona.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1867.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION

PRICE, Rs. 1-8, BY POST Rs. 1-12.

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N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Four Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount neces-ary be furnished.

To prevent disappointment orders should be given immediately.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort, 7th Jan. 1867.

AERATED WATERS AND WINES.—SIMPSON'S SELTZOGENES are the most perfect instruments for the production of artificial Aerated waters, on a small scale, for domestic use, and are strongly recommended by the Faculty. Residents in outstations where good SODA and other Aerated waters cannot be procured will find in a SELTZOGENES a very great addition to their comfort. Agents,

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED.)
Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

SORABJEE AND NOWROJEE NANABHOY ESTATE.—CREDITORS of the above Firm are hereby requested to lodge their CLAIMS, accompanied by the relative Vouchers, with the Trustees; and DEBTORS to the Estate are requested to pay the amount of their DEBTS forthwith to Mr. A. G. MOORE, at the Office of the Trustees, Apollo House, Fort.

ROWLAND HAMILTON,
J. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Trustees.

Bombay, 7th July 1866.

IMPERIAL COTTON PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

કમપીઅલ કાટન પરેસ કુમપની (લીમીટેડ).

NOTICE is hereby given, that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, held at its Office at 3 P. M., on THURSDAY, the 14th instant, the following Resolution was duly proposed, seconded, and unanimously carried:—

That the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 22nd February last—"That the firm for the time being, of Messrs. NURSEY KESSOWJEE & Co. Merchants of Bombay, be appointed SECRETARIES and TREASURERS of the Company, in place of Messrs. Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons resigned; and that their remuneration be the same as was received by the said Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons," be confirmed.

By order,
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEIL,
Attornies for the said Company.

Bombay, 14th March 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
(FREE FROM ADULTERATION),
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Renowned first-class Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are AGENTS for LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per *City of Canton*, a small Parcel of GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON.

Recently to hand per *Michael Scott* and other Ships, a Fresh Stock of ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Boiler Plates, Rivetts, Angle and T Iron.
Cast and Double Sheer Steel.
Steam Engines, Boilers.
Steam, Bullock Power and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Travelling Cranes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gates and Railings.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work for Verandahs.
Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware or General Ironmongery Goods.

For W. NICOL & Co.,
D. FLETCHER, Agent.

Bombay, 7th March, 1867.

GREAT RAFFLE OF JEWELLERY, consisting of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet: no business done.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH.

	OLD.	PER CANDY.
Dharwar Sawginned		288 to 289
Dholleras		190 to 215
Bhownuggur		
Oomrawuttee		170 to 200
Akote		225 to 230
Compta		229 to 235
Vingoria		
	NEW.	
Oomrawuttee		238 to 250
Akots		
Khandeish		240 to 245
Barsee		
Dholleras		242 to 255
Bhownuggur		
Hanguzghaut		230 to 235
Broach		245 to 255
Veeravul		228 to 230
Vingoria		235 to 240
Compta		240 to 245
Dharwar Sawginned		260 to 265

Ready Sales..... 400 Candies.
For Future Delivery... 500 Candies.
Market dull.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Fawcett, Conductor Public Works Department, on leave, from England.
Tredell, Lieutenant J. S., Adjutant 19th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Mhow.
Aitchison, Assistant Surgeon, Umritsur, on medical certificate, from Umritsur.
Doran, Major J., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Richards, Lieutenant P., 94th Foot, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Blomfield, Lieutenant Colonel E. H., Madras Staff Corps, to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Sheppard, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Oldham, Lieutenant G. W., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Nagpore.
McIntyre, Captain D., Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Gillespie, Captain A., Royal Artillery, on sick leave, to England.
Holland, Captain E. B., Royal Engineers, on duty, to Belgaum.
Ward, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Staff, on duty, to Allahabad.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 20th March.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Adjustments of Rank.

Lieutenant Colonel William Malcolm Leckie to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from the 12 September 1866, vice Boyd, transferred to the Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Colonel Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor to rank as Lieutenant Colonel from the 6th November 1866, vice Heath, promoted.

Promotions.

Major (Lieutenant Colonels in Staff Corps) Charles Malcolm Barrow, Cadre. 19th N. I., and John Turnly Barr, Cadre 7th N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and Major John Langston, Cadre 4th N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 6th January 1867, vice Christie, deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel John Drummin Stewart to be Colonel, from the 12th February 1867, vice Wilson, deceased.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Robert Maxwell Johnstone, Cadre 1st Gr. N. I., to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John Guillum Scott, Cadre 22nd N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 12th February 1867, vice Stewart, promoted.

Adjustments of Rank.

Cadre 13th Regiment N. I.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Winckworth Scott to have the position of Major, and Captain Charles Owen Lord (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, from the 12th September 1866, vice Leckie, promoted.

Cadre 6th Regiment N. I.

Major Howden Trapaud Briggs (Staff Corps) to have the position of Major, and Captain Henry Moore (Staff Corps) to have the position of Captain, from the 6th November 1866, vice Faulknor, promoted.

Promotions.

Cadre 19th N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) James Barnes Dunsterville to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Major in Staff Corps) Charles Edward Naylor to have the position of Captain, from the 6th January 1867, vice Barrow, promoted and removed.

Cadre 7th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) Alfred William Lucas to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Hilary Anderson Woodhouse, to have the position of Captain, from the 6th January 1866, vice Barr, promoted and removed.

Cadre 4th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Major in Staff Corps) Henry Hastings Affleck Wood to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Captain in Staff Corps) Michael Weekes Willoughby to have the position of Captain, from the 6th January 1867, vice Langston, promoted.

Cadre 1st Grenadiers N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) John Pitcairn Sandwith to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) John Gordon to have the position of Captain, from the 12th February 1867, vice John, promoted and removed.

Cadre 22nd N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) William Samuel Jones to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) James Houlbrooke Drummond to have the position of Captain, from the 12th February 1867, vice Scott, promoted.

The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Infantry.

Major (Lieutenant Colonel 103rd Foot) William Stuart Furneaux, Cadre 1st European Regiment, and Major (Lieutenant Colonel in the Staff Corps) Robert Romer Younghusband, C. B., to have the position of Lieutenant Colonel, and Major and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Walter Fergus Anderson, Cadre 11th Regiment N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel from the 18th March 1867, vice Hodgkinson, deceased.

Cadre 1st European Regiment.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) William Constantine Anderson to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) Charles Lamont Robertson Glasfurd to have the position of Captain, from the 18th March 1867, vice Furneaux, promoted and removed.

Cadre 11th Regiment N. I.

Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in Staff Corps) William Leigh Cahusac to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant (Captain in Staff Corps) John Shand Douglas Bolton to have the position of Captain, from the 18th March 1867, vice Anderson, promoted.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 28th March, 1867.

APPOINTMENTS, &c., CONFIRMED.

The following arrangement is confirmed with effect from 24th January:—

8th Regiment N. I.—Captain G. H. Ashe, to officiate as wing subaltern until the arrival of Lieutenant Gardiner.

Lieutenant R. J. Le Trench, General List, officiating Quarter Master 19th Regiment N. I., has passed the examination required by G. O. No. 30, 16th January 1866.

Private John King, 106th Foot, employed in the Barrack Department, is transferred in the Unattached List, promoted to serjeant, and confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 23rd instant.

BENGAL.

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.

(*From the Gazette of India, March 23.*)

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Colonel L. Barrow, C. B., is appointed to officiate as Judical Commissioner of Oude from the 12th ultimo, during the absence of Sir George Couper, C.B., or until further orders.

Captain A. H. Millett, to be Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, vice Lieutenant Colonel Younghusband, resigned.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. D. Simson to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence of Mr. A. A. Roberts, C.B., C.S.I., or until further orders.

His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to the Hon'ble H. S. Maine, L. L. D.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Brigadier General P. Hill, C. B., Commanding the Rohilcund District, to the Divisional Staff of the Army, temporarily, during the absence on sick leave of Major General D. Rainier, or until further orders.

Colonel A. Macdonell, C. B., of the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, to the Brigade Staff of the Army temporarily, with the rank of Brigadier General, during the period Brigadier General Hill, C. B., may be employed on the Divisional Staff, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Privilege leave for two months is granted to Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major James Spence Ogilvie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, for 20 months.

Captain William George Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, in charge of No. 5 Topographical Party Rewah Survey, for 20 months.

Lieutenant James Waterhouse, of the Royal Artillery, Assistant Surveyor attached to the Surveyor General's Office, for 6 months, under the new regulations.

Lieutenant William Gwynne Hughes, of the Madras Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Martaban District British Burmah, for 18 months

Lieutenant George Corrie Bird, of the Madras Staff Corps, Adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, for 12 months.

RESIGNATION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit the Hon'ble H. P. A. B. Riddell to resign the Civil Service from the 21st instant.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Lieutenant Colonel Younghusband, C. S. I., to resign, at his own request, his appointment of Inspector General of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Lieutenant Colonel Younghusband services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Carnegie Boswell, of Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank.

SHIPPING.

MARCH.	ARRIVALS.		
29	Tidy (s)	Platts	Cochin, March 23.
MARCH.	DEPARTURES.		
29	Northam (s)	McCulloch	Aden and Suez.
	Shakoot Hobmed	Narodia	Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s S. S. *Behar*, W. Blake, bound to China, &c.
Ship *Her M jesty*, T. A. Fain bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Catherine Adam*, for Liverpool.
Ship *S. e*, to Liverpool.
S. S. *Tokore*, for Singapore and Hongkong.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam Ship "MADRAS," (1,185 Tons and 275 H. P.) Captain JONES, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY the 3rd April at 8-30 A. M., from Mazagon, carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 1st, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 18th March, 1867.

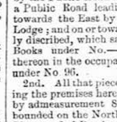
N. B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office after 5 P. M. on the 1st proximo.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

It is requested that all heavy Baggage be sent to the Company's Dockyard at Mazagon before 5 P. M. on Tuesday, 2nd, in order that it may be weighed and labelled before being sent on board.

It is necessary that a Custom House Pass should accompany all baggage so forwarded.

A large Boat will be provided for the conveyance of Passengers to the Steamer and will leave the Mazagon Bunder at 8 A. M. precisely on Wednesday morning.



FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine fast sailing American Clipper Ship "SIMLA" 1163 tons, Captain T. N. PORTER, registered at Lloyd's A. 1, 9 years, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged will have quick despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE SON & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned. Rs. 35 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MR. WILLIAM EMERSON has THIS DAY REMOVED from No. 4 to No. 2, Rampart Row, two doors from the Bombay Club.

March 30th.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the CALL of Rupees 300 per Share due on 1st January last, is withdrawn until further notice. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Bombay, 30th March, 1867. Secretaries and Agents.

ORPHEUS.—A COMPLETE SET of these favourite Glees, and part Songs, complete, with separate voice parts and score parts bound in cloth gilt, three sets, each set in a separate tuck case.

SOUNDY & Co.

ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.—TUESDAY, 2nd April.—V. MATHEI, Director of the Italian Troupe of the Circus Napoleon at Paris, after visiting Australia, China, Manilla, Calcutta, Lucknow, Agra, Meerut and Umballa, begs to inform the Public of Bombay that he has just arrived, and will on TUESDAY evening, 2nd April, give a performance, consisting of Acrobat Tableaux, Greek and Roman Mythology, Comic Pantomime and Instrumental Concert by the following celebrated Artists—

Mr. V. Mathei	Miss Jeanette Mathei
Mrs. Mathei	Miss Mathilda Robeni.
Lucio Giovani.	

Different from anything that has hitherto appeared in Bombay.

For particulars see Programmes.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY, the 8th day of April, 1867, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration.

1. A letter from A. R. SCOBLE, Esq. dated 6th March 1867, requesting the Clerk to lay before the Worshipful Bench at their next MEETING, his resignation of the Office of Chairman of the Worshipful Bench.

2. To elect a Chairman in the Room of A. R. Scoble Esq., resigned.

3. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward for discussion the proposed Drainage scheme for Bombay.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to bring forward the question of water rates to be paid by Government for past and future supply of Vehar water to its Establishment.

5. A memorandum from Mr. Secretary Forjett No. 183, dated 31st January 1867, forwarding Copy of the Government Resolution on the subject of the Contribution towards the expenses of the Construction of the Bridges over the G. I. P. Railway.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,

Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 27th March, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND HOUSE PROPERTY at Malabar Hill, late of HORMUSJEE DHUNJEEBHOY GHEESTA. By order of the Mortgagees and Trustees, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd April, 1867, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, either together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

1st. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground situate lying and being at Malabar Hill at the corner of the Public Road called Mount Pleasant 2nd Road, and the carriage Road leading to Paradise Lodge, containing by admeasurement 6301 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Public Road aforesaid; on or towards the South by a Public Road leading to the house of Dr. Dallas; on or towards the East by the said Road leading to Paradise Lodge; and on or towards the West by the property, secondly discribed, which said Land is entered in the Collector's Books under No.——and the BUNGALOW standing thereon in the occupation of Mr. W. H. NIXON is assessed under No 96.

2nd. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground adjoining the premises hereinbefore firstly described, containing by admeasurement 8691 square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the public Road called Mount Pleasant 2nd Road; on the South by the Public Road leading to the House of Dr. Dallas; on the East by the premises hereinbefore firstly described; and on the West by the property belonging to Eduljee Rustomjee Wadia, and is entered in the Collector's Books under No.——and the Bungalow standing thereon in the occupation of A. Stewart, Esquire, is assessed under No. 97.

3rd. All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground containing by admeasurement 2793 square yards or thereabouts adjoining to the said premises herein before described, and bounded on the North by the premises hereinbefore firstly described; on the South by the public Road leading to the House of Dr. Dallas; on the East by the said carriage Road leading to Paradise Lodge, and on the West by the premises hereinbefore secondly described.

Further particulars and conditions of sale, may be obtained on application either to G. F. Rimington, Esquire, Solicitor, or to Messrs. KELLY & Co., Solicitors, Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

All instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co. bear the Maker's name, which they consider the best guarantee of quality. All Surveying Instruments imported are either by TROUGHTON & SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROTHERS, or ADIE, and purchasers may select the name they prefer; all Mathematical Instruments are by ELLIOTT BROTHERS or PARKES, and Philosophical Instruments by DOLLOND, TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROTHERS, and one or two other eminent Makers.

SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS.

Theodolite six inch, Everest's pattern	Rs.500 0
Theodolite six inch, Transit spring, tangent screws, &c., by Adie	550 0
The Y Level, 10 inch, with compass, by Elliott	180 0
Dumpy Level 14 inch, with compass, by Elliott	375 0
Do. 14 inch, without compass, by Do.	255 0
Do. 10 inch, with compass, by Elliott	250 0
Do. 10 inch, without compass, by Do.	230 0
Bow's Instantaneous Level and Gradient Indicator, with instructions for use	7 8
Spring Draining Levels, with pole stand, by Troughton & Simms	50 0
Spirit Levels in brass cases, with adjusting screws, 6 inch, 10 inch, and 12 inch; enclosed in wood cases. Rs. 10, 18, and	20 0
Prismatic Compasses, 3 inch, azimuth glasses, ball and socket joint and tripod stand, by Elliott	90 0
Box Sextant, sling case, by Elliott	85 0
Dupuis Measurer for heights and levels	32 0
Optical Squares, 1½ inch	20 0
Gravatt's Levelling Staves, Telescopes slide, 14 feet,	45 0
Staff Papers per set	3 0
The Clinometer for the measurement of inclines, entirely of brass	33 0
Chains and Arrows, 120 feet and 66 feet. Rs. 14 and	20 0

MATHEMATICAL DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

By Troughton and Simms, Elliott and Parkes.

Full Sets in rosewood cases, by Elliot, Electrum five points, includes Proportional Compass	120 0
Full set of Parkes' Tubular Instruments needle points, with Proportional Compass	55 0
Second sets in rosewood cases, by Elliott	100 0
Second sets of best Instruments, by Parkes, in rosewood case	75 0
Smaller sets of Parkes' Instruments for Students, from Rs. 4-8 to	16 0
Proportional Compasses in morocco cases	28 0
Portable Beam Compasses in morocco cases	18 0
Turnin Compasses in morocco cases	22 0
Dividers, Electrum or Brass, with Pen and Pencils legs, bow pens and pencils, drawing pens, wheel pens, pointers, &c. &c.	

SCALES, RULES, AND MEASURES.

Circular Protractor Howlett's pattern, arms, needle pointers, vernier, six inch brass	90 0
Semi-Circular Protractor arm and vernier, 16 inch. brass	65 0
Semi-Circula: Protractor without arms, 6 inch electrum	20 0
Semi-Circular Protractor without arms, 6 inch brass	16 8
Plotting Scales in sets with offsets ivory	75 0
Plotting Scales do. boxwood	25 0
Plotting Scales, single, either in boxwood or ivory, Rs. 3 and	1 1
Marquois Scales, double thick boxwood	10 0
The Opisometer, a convenient little Instrument for setting-off distances on Maps and Plans. It consists of a small wheel of electrum working on a screw axis and mounted on an ivory handle, its greatest convenience is the facility with which curves may be measured	5 0
Protractors, ivory, Elliot, 6 inch	5 0
Protractors, Boxwood, Elliot, 6 inch	3 0
Sectors of Ivory, Elliott, 6 inch	6 0
Parallel Rulers, Elliott, solid brass, rollers finely adjusted, 12, 15, 18 and 20 inches, in strong wood cases, Rs. 15, 20, 24, 28, and	32 0
Parallel Rulers, ebony and brass arms, of all lengths to 24 inches, Rs. 2 to	6 8
Carpenter's Boxwood Rules with sliding brass scale, 2 feet folding to 12 inches	48 0
Boxwood Rules, 1 foot folding to 6 inches, fitted with Compass and Sundial	6 9
Foot Rules of Ivory or Boxwood folding to 3 inches, Rs. 4 to	14 0
Foot Rules, plain ebony leveiled edge no scale	1 8
Chesterman's metallic measuring Tapes, from 33 feet to 100 feet, Rs. 50 to	10 0
Zinc Curves, complete sets in strong wood boxes	40 0
Pear Tree Curves, various, sold singly	
Straight Edges, brass, with 36 inch scale, in wood case, (second hand)	10 8
Straight Edges in white metal, 3 feet, 3½ feet, 4 feet, 4½ feet, 5 feet, from Rs. 5-8 to	10 8
T Squares of Mahogany with ebony edges, 3 ft. 7-8, 3½ ft.	8 8
T Squares of pear tree wood Tackets, 2 ft. Rs. 10, 2½ ft.	12 0
T Squares of pear tree wood, 18 inch, Students	2 0
T Squares, steel arms, 2 ft. 6 inches, by Elliott, Second-hand	
Squares of Sizes, 6 annas upwards.	

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH,

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CONTENTS:—

MAP.
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Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
Guide to Places of amusement in Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
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Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
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North Western Dak Company
Dund'a Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsar Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Deccan Horse Dak
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

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Ladies' Black and Bronze Kid Black and Coloured Cashmere White Satics, White Jean and the Croquet Boot in Kid, with and without heels, for house and walking purposes.

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All orders promptly attended to. Terms—CASH.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR-GENERAL RIVERS, COMMANDANT.—During the ensuing week, No. 1 (Fort) Company, will parade at the Town Hall, as follows:—MONDAY, 1st April, at 6-30 A. M.: WEDNESDAY, 3rd, at 5-30 P. M.; FRIDAY, 5th, at 6-30 A. M.; SATURDAY, 6th, at 5-30 P. M.

Nos. 3 and 4 (Mazagon) Companies, will parade at the P. and O. Company's Dockyard as under—TUESDAY, 2nd April, 6 o'clock A. M.; THURSDAY, 4th at 5-15 P. M.; SATURDAY, 6th, at 3-30 P. M.

Gentlemen unconnected with the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company are at liberty to enrol their names as Members of either of the Mazagon Companies. Application to be made at the Head Quarters of the Corps, or at the Dockyard, Mazagon. By order,

W. P. WALSHE,

Instructor of Musketry and Acting Adjutant.

Head Quarters, 8, Meadow Street, Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 and in the matter of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE, both of Bombay, Insolvent Traders.

Petitioners—R. A. DALLAS.

UPON hearing Mr. PEILE Attorney for the Petitioner and the Trustees of the Estate of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE and BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE, both of Bombay, Insolvent Traders, and upon reading the affidavit of Charles Peile, sworn on the 28th day of March 1867, and annexed hereto, I do order that Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett be appointed one of the Trustees of the said Estate in the place and stead of Henry D. Cartwright one of the Trustees of the said Estate, whose appointment was confirmed by this Honorable Court by an order dated the 8th day of February 1867, and with the same rate of remuneration and same exemption from security as was prescribed in the Creditors' Resolution and the order confirming the same.—Dated this 28th day March, 1867.

(Signed) C. SARGENT.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,

Attornies for Petitioner & Trustees.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS, MAMMOTH PAVILION, ESPLANADE. NOVELTY! NOVELTY!! NOVELTY!!! GRAND GALA NIGHT, THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 30TH., GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT, EXTRAORDINARY REPRESENTATION

BY THE ABOVE

CELEBRATED ARTISTES,

WHO WILL EXCEL

IN THIS EVENING'S PERFORMANCE IN SEVERAL NEW FEATURES

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First Class.....Rs. 5 | Second Class...Rs. 3
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Children under ten years, half price to First and Second Class only.

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A number of Private Boxes, fitted for the express accommodation of Families, admitting five, Rs. 20.

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A Distinguished Company of Artistes for the purpose of giving a few

REPRESENTATIONS IN BOMBAY.

The Performances consists of Music, Singing, Dancing, Necromancing, Chromatic Views, &c., &c., &c., far superior to anything ever seen in Bombay.

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DRUM MAJOR

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REGT. OF ZOUAVES

will play a Concert on

12 DRUMS

accompanied by the Orchesters.

The First Performance will take place

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST, 1867.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes	Rs. 5
Second Scalls	,, 3
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Pit	,, 1

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THE

"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"

OF THIS AFTERNOON

WILL CONTAIN:

LEADING ARTICLES:—
1. France under Imperialism.
2. Major Anson's Committee.
3. The Mahrattas and their History.
4. Mock Auctions in Bombay.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Chamber of Commerce, will be held THIS DAY at 12 o'clock noon, at the Offices of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings. The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 30th March, 1867.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Extra Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Madras*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 7 A. M. An after-packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

EXTRA OVERLAND MAILS.—The P. & O. Company having altered the hours of departure of the extra steamers to Aden and Suez, it is notified that the extra Mails for Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, will be closed at the General Post Office on the following dates at the same hour as that fixed for the Regular Overland Mail, viz. at 7 A. M., an after Packet being kept open until 8 A. M.

April	3rd	May	4th
Do.	29th		

The rates of postage are the same as those by the regular contract Overland Mails.

NEXT EXTRA OVERLAND MAIL.

As the extra steamers are timed to arrive at Suez one day before the Calcutta steamer, in order to ensure the mails being taken on to Marseilles and Southampton, the service will be a service for *all* India four times a month. The weekly steamers *to* India are expected to arrive in Bombay on the following dates:—

April	4th	April	11th

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which fee after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the *time annexed*:—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena, Mauritius	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Arabia, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad, Bamaghery, Vingoria, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Kurrachee	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding	½ Tolah	¼ Tolah	1 Tolah
Postage	9 Pie.	1 Anna.	2 Annas.

And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs.....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 40 Tolahs.....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance	Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	5 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	30.	0 4	0 8	0 12	,, 12
,,	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
,,	900	0 12	2 4	2 0	2 0
,,	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 0

CALENDAR.—MARCH—APRIL, 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	5th 2h 55m. P. M.
First Quarter	11th 8h. 0m. P. M.
Full Moon	19th 3h. 57m. A. M.
Last Quarter	27th 0h. 52m. A. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Guns.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Sat.	30	Venus in descending Node at 11-23 P.M.	5 57	6 12	6 8	6 45	
Sun.	31	Mid Lent Sunday.	5 57	6 12	7 22	7 55	
Mon.	1	Venus in her Aphelion at 1-25 A. M.	5 56	6 13	8 23.	8 55	
Tues.	2	Day breaks at 5-18 A. M.	5 55	6 13	9 17	9 46	
Wed.	3	Venus rises at 3-30 A. M.	5 54	6 13	10 12	10 38	
Thurs	4	Moon passes the Sun's North Node. Mercury at 0h. 10m.	5 53	6 13	10 42	11 1	
Fri.	5	New Moon.	5 52	6 13	11 21	11 44	

Time 8h. 50m. fast.

"PUNCH IN INDIA."

MARCH NUM

and not yet brought down to Bombay? To this General Rivers said that they had done and were doing all they could to bring it down promptly. That Mr. Knox was going up-country immediately to see what could be done with more trucks; and that next year such arrangements would be made by doubling the line and the employment of extra rolling stock as to remove all delay.

As to the next point, that claims were not settled for a considerable time? The Agent said that generally where there had been any delay in the settlement of claims, it had originated with the cotton merchant. Mr. Keily stated that sometimes claims were not made for nearly a year or until the dealer made up his account of cotton despatched and recived, and this account often relating to so many different consignments that it was exceedingly difficult to ascertain whether it was correct or not. The Agent, however, promised that if claims for short delivery were made at once they would be settled at once.

In regard to the retention of the receipt by the merchants which they get from the Company until full delivery had been made? It was considered reasonable that the receipt should not be given up until all the cotton of the consignment had been delivered but that it should be produced when cotton is delivered, and when the whole of the consignment is not at once completed the number of bales short should be endorsed upon the receipt and when the whole is received then the receipt should be given.

As to loose cotton, it was admitted that so far as could be ascertained all loose cotton found in a truck should be given up to the owner of the bales carried therein. But loose cotton about the yard which could not be appropriated should belong to the Railway Company to make up somewhat for their looses. To hand loose cotton to any individual would, it was believed, open a door to fraud and theft.

In regard to the preference in point of time which was given to half-pressed bales, the Agent agreed that that should next season be done away with; and that all cotton should be brought down to Bombay whether pressed or not on the principle of first come first served. The rates and rules as to this would be published after July.

It was then understood that the goods which were not delivered in good conditon should be included under the head of claims.

THE BUDGET-ESTIMATE OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

THE *Gazette of India* of March 23rd contains the Budget-Estimate of the Railway Department for 1866-67 and 1867-68. The total estimated State expenditure for establishments during 1867-68 is Rs. 3,28,000 and for the purchase of land, Rs. 7,91,000. The loss by Exchange is estimated at Rs. 19,68,000 making the total State expenditure chargeable to the Revenues of the year, Rs. 30,88,000. The amount chargeable to debt under the head of the Bombay Special Fund is Rs. 17,00,000 making a total State expenditure of Rs 47,88,000. The net expenditure from guaranteed capital is estimated at Rs. 5,24,72,000. The estimated Revenue is gross earnings Rs. 5,86,70,840 less Working Expenses Rs. 2,98,16,240 leaving a net revenue of Rs. 2,88,54,500. The Accountant General in the P. W. D. makes the following remarks on the Budget-Estimate:—

The general Budget-Estimate of the Railway Department for the year 1867-68, herewith submitted, is based on the orders of the Government of India on the different provincial estimates.

2. It will be observed that, comparing this estimate with that for 1866-67, there is an expected decrease in State charges of Rs. 17,60,000 and an increase of net revenue of Rs. 44,59,500, so that (assuming no part of the revenue to be divided between Government and the shareholders) the total State liabilities will be in effect reduced by Rs. 62,19,500. Of this reduction, Rs. 61,99,000 is in the liabilities of the year, and Rs. 20,000 in the charges to Debt. This is excluding the charge for guaranteed interest, which is not estimated in this department, but which will necessarily be larger every year.

3. The possibility of the net traffic earnings during the ensuing year on the East Indian Railway and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway being in excess of the guaranteed interest, has however to be noticed. In such case a moiety of the surplus profits will have to be reserved for the shareholders.

4. The Memorandum at foot of this Note shows that, as regards the East Indian Railway, there is not likely to be any such surplus, and that in the case of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway a deduction of 2½ lakhs may be expected of traffic earnings payable to shareholders. But as this is merely an estimate founded on somewhat imperfect data, since it is impossible to make any certain prediction regarding the traffic earnings of any Railway a year hence, this small item may, I think, be with propriety disregarded.

5. It may be as well to refer in this place to the probable transactions of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company during the ensuing year.

6. The outlay from State Funds on this account will be met from the ordinary Public Works grant. The estimate of advances from Construction Funds during 1867-68, is assumed as likely to amount to Rs. 15,40,000. The Secretary of State in his recent Despatch to the Government of Madras, has communicated sanction to a loan of £600,000 being made to the Irrigation Company.

7. The net receipts from water-rents by this Company during 1867-68, is expected to amount to Rs. 25,000, *viz.*:—

	Rs.
Gross earnings	75,000
Working expenses	50,000
Net Revenue	25,000

which sum will be applied in reduction of the guaranteed interest to be paid to the Company, and therefore of the total charge under interest in the estimate of the Civil Department.

G. CHESNEY,
Accountant General.

Memo. referred to in para. 4 above.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.	£
Charge for interest on capital paid up to end of 1865	1,161,812
Approximate additional capital paid in four months of 1866-67 [Rs. 1,39,00,000]	279,000
Ditto ditto in 1866-67 [Rs. 83,84,000]	768,000
Half of ditto ditto in 1867-68 [half of Rs. 1,28,50,000]	580,000
Total additional capital	1,636,000
Interest on above	81,800
Probable amount likely to be paid during 1867-68 on account of interest	1,243,612
Traffic receipts of year as estimated [Rs.1,28,52,000]	1,178,100
Interest more than receipts	65,512

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.	£
Charge for interest on capital paid up to end of 1865	609,233
Approximate additional capital paid up in four months of 1866-66	£ 465,864
Ditto ditto in 1866-67 [Rs. 1,39,00,000]	1,191,660
Half of ditto ditto in 1867-68 [half of Rs. 1,40,00,000]	641,560
	2,298,884
Interest on above	114,944
Probable amount likely to be paid on account of interest during 1867-68	724,477
Traffic receipts of year as estimated [Rs.85,00,000]	779,167
Earnings more than interest	54,999
Moiety of ditto payable to Railway Company	27,395

PROGRESS MADE IN ERECTING THE SECOND WIRE OF THE PERSIAN TELEGRAPH.

From MAJOR R. M. SMITH, R. E., Acting Director, Persian Telegraph, to Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Military Department, dated 7th January last.

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the following report of the progress that has been made in the work of erecting the second wire of the Persian Telegraph. My preliminary proceedings were reported in my letters of the 4th and 5th September last.

The whole of the tools, office stores, and insulators, and a considerable portion of the wire, have been distributed from Bushire throughout the line to the Turkish frontier. This operation, simple as it may appear, has been tedious, troublesome, and expensive. Muleteers, afraid of being forced to carry the materials by the Persian Authorities without being paid, kept away from Bushire, and were only gradually re-assured by the spreading of the information that we should pay the transport ourselves. Mules besides have, for the last four months, been much diminshed in numbers by the ravages of an epidemic in Fars. At Shiraz and Ispahan there was less difficulty in despatching the stores. It is chiefly owing to the unremitting exertions of Lieutenant St. John, since the arrival of the *Hastings* at Bushire, that the distribution is even now in such a forward state. Mr. Hoeltzer also deserves great credit for the painstaking manner in which he has looked after the receipt and transport of stores at Ispahan.

Almost all the new poles required for replacing those destroyed by dry rot and white ants have been cut, peeled, and carried to the portion of the line at which they are wanted. Owing to the great scarcity of wood in the plains, we have, in many instances, been obliged to cut the poles at villages in the mountains and carry them down to the line, a distance of 50 and even 80 miles. In such places mules or camels were collected with much difficulty—wheeled carriages of any description are unknown. There are now nearly 10,000 new poles distributed along the line. As the tools and insulators reached the different stages north of Bushire, working parties were organized. I left Teheran in the end of October, and proceeded as far as Moorghab, near Shiraz, where Lieutenant St. John had already commenced work at two points, Shiraz and Morrghab. Returning to Teheran I visited three more working parties at Abadeh, Ispahan, and Kashan. Of the five sections into which the distance from Teheran to Shiraz has thus been divided, one from Shiraz to Moorghab, has just been completed, and the others are well advanced. For the present we are leaving the actual putting up of the second wire until spring, by which time it will have been distributed throughout the line, and the weather become more favourable. The work we are now carrying on is that of preparing the line thoroughly for its reception. Every pole has to be taken out, as it is impossible to tell otherwise whether or not it is dangerously decayed or eaten underground. Such of them as are fit for use are re-planted, and new ones substituted for the others. The existing wire is at the same time carefully examined and transferred to one side of the poles throughout, and the new insulators fixed on, the other ready for the second wire. The actual work is therefore quite as great as the construction of a new line. It cannot, however, be avoided as nearly every post in many places has to be changed.

The non-commissioned officers who completed the section from Shiraz to Moorghab are now on their way to Bushire to begin working there towards Shiraz. I wish to finish the work as rapidly as possible from Shiraz to Teheran, as in that portion of the line we are liable to be stopped any day by the snow in the depth of winter. Between Bushire and Shiraz, however, an actual stoppage is hardly to be expected, the weather there being much more moderate. We are therefore doing our utmost to finish, first from Teheran to Shiraz, and secondly from Shiraz to Bushire, so as, if possible, to have communication open on the double line from Bushire to Teheran and thence by Russia to Europe early in spring.

In the 1st Division from Teheran to the Turkish frontier, which of course the stores were the last to reach, the winter had already set in so severely before their arrival that Lieutenant Pierson was unable to begin actual work on the line. He has therefore been occupied with the cutting and distribution of new poles, and will commence work as soon as the weather permits. It is, however, more important that the second and third Divisions should be completed early, inasmuch as they form part of the through alternative line by Russia; whereas the 1st Division is part of the alternative to the Mesopotamian line only, which, I believe, is in good order.

Most of the working parties have considerable difficulty in keeping their men from dispersing owing to the cold and want of proper shelter, which consists, for the most part, of caravanserais in the desert from 15 to 30 miles apart, and far from any town or village.

The double line will, I hope, be completed from Bushire to Teheran by the beginning of May, and from Teheran to the Turkish frontier before the end of June.

The recent frequent interruptions and bad working of the line are owing to the bad quality and decayed state of the poles, which no amount of pressure could induce the Persians to replace. I was unable to get anything done until the expenditure of moving was placed in my own hands, as reported in my letter above referred to, of 4th September last. The only remedy is the work of renewal on which we are now engaged, and which cannot be hurried over without great detriment to the future stability of the double line. When the work is completed and the 2,000 iron poles added, which I understand are being sent out by Her Majesty's Government, I am very sanguine of a satisfactory result.

REPORT ON THE COTTON CROP OF THE NORTHERN DIVISION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE following letter from A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D., to the Government of Bombay, dated 14th March, 1867, is placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—

I have the honour to submit, for the information and orders of Government, the annual report of the Acting Cotton Commissioner on the cotton crop of the Northern Division for the season of 1866-67.

2. It will be seen that on the whole the return is highly favourable, the greater breadth sown in the year under report than in the preceding season having considerably more than made up for a deficiency of crop in some places owing to the unfavourable nature of the season. It is most satisfactory to observe that the increase is entirely in cotton which, if it cannot strictly be called exotic, is yet of an improved marketable staple. What an effect this must have upon the trade of the country, and to what extent it must tell upon the prosperity of the producing classes, may be estimated from the fact that the increase alone represents, at Rupees 250 a candy, about £637,500, and the out-turn of the whole season's crop more than 19 millions of money. I think that it is very important that simple facts like this should be made as widely known as possible, and would beg to suggest that Mr. Walton's report should not only be furnished to the Chamber of Commerce, but also be placed in the editors' room, with a view to publication by the press.

3. Mr. Walton reviews the results in each collectorate in detail, so that it is unnecessary for me to do more than refer to his figures. It will be seen from these that of the four cotton-producing collectorates, Kaira is the least important as far as this staple is concerned. It is true that there is much land suitable for cotton in the district which is now not shown with it, but the question of its being applied to that description of crop or not is one merely of price: at present tobacco, sugar-cane, &c., grown in the Kaira collectorate are far more remunerative than the finest varieties of cotton ever yet grown in this country can hope to be.

4. The progress made in the erection of factories for cleaning and pressing cotton, as well as for spinning, up-country is highly encouraging. The number of these has only been given in the report for Guzerat, but it must not be thought that Khandeish is behind hand in this particular. Some of the factories established at Julgaum and other places on the G. I. P. line have been thrown back by the late mercantile depression in Bombay, a state of matters which will pass away with the return of her merchants to legitimate trade. But undoubtedly the chief cause of public attention having been turned to Khandeish less than to Guzerat as the site of such undertakings has been the hitherto worthless nature of the staple procurable in the former. This defect has now been remedied by the extirpation of the old cotton and the complete introduction of the Berar variety, and there is every prospect of a grand future for the Province, with its large area suitable for the crop still unappropriated to it, as a cotton producing and manufacturing country.

5. I would beg here to throw out a suggestion which may be useful to capitalists introducing machinery into this country. It is that the steam power they may use should be capable of being applied to machinery of more than one kind, and thus of being employed all the year round, instead of for only a limited time. A cotton ginning and pressing factory must close work by the commencement of the monsoon, because there is by that time no more cotton in the market, but there is no reason why the steam power should not then be turned to profitable use for the manufacture of oil, either from the cotton or other seed, for the grinding of corn, for the sawing of wood, or from November until the cotton season came round again, for pressing sugarcane or whatever that is produced. The wastefulness of allowing machinery that could always be turned to profitable use to lie idle for more than half the year is too palpable to need more than a passing notice.

6. The success that has attended the few agricultural exhibitions that have of late been held in this country induces me to suggest the stimulus that might be given to the production of superior varieties of cotton by the holding of such an exhibition annually, at which prizes might be given for the best samples exhibited in the heart of the cotton country, say at Broach itself. The exhibition would afford a convenient opportunity also for showing at work various descriptions of agricultural machinery, which from the great accessibility of the place by rail, would be inspected both from north and south by thousands of notoriously the most indpstrious and intelligent agriculturists in Western India, and lead to the productive powers of the land being utilised to the utmost in a country in which cultivation has in many parts almost reached its extreme limits, from there being but little land left to till. If Government approve of my suggestion, and will state to what extent the local authorities may expect assistance in carrying it out, the details of a scheme will be matured and laid before them for sanction. It is patent to the world that Guzerat has met with the very smallest amount of help from the State in the way of developing its resources, and it is but a trifle of what is due to the province to ask for a few thousand rupees out of a land revenue of more than 91 lacs a year to enable it to see how it can develop them itself.

Letter from W. Walton, Esq., Acting Cotton Commissioner, Dharwar, to A. Rogers, Esq., Revenue Commissioner N. D., dated 28th February, 1867.

I have the honour to submit the usual statistical annual report on the cotton crop of the Northern Division for the current season 1866-67 as compared with that of last year, 1865-66.

2. The figures entered for last year are actual results, those that are compiled for the present season are careful and moderate estimates.

3. The tabulated returns submitted are three in number, respectively marked A, B, and C: they are as follows:—

A—A statement of cotton cultivation with the estimated out-turn of crop for 1866-67, compared with the actuals of 1865-66.

B—Is an abstract of the statement A, and is framed so as to show at a glance the estimated difference between extent of cultivation and out-turn of crop of the present, compared with that of last season; and

C—Is a similar statement for the whole Presidency. This last, however, will be remarked upon after completion of the details regarding the Division.

4. I will now proceed to submit observations on the two Tables A and B and afterwards take up each zillah in the order that they appear in the return A.

5. Notwithstanding heavy rain that fell in the Guzerat cotton districts after sowing was completed, the returns show that the season has been a more favourable one for cotton than its predecessor. The crop will also be a superior one in quality.

6. The season's gross increase in cultivation is 172,979 acres, 22½ goontas. This is arrived at as follows:—

	Acres.	Goontas.
Increase in culture of exotic cotton	216,752	21½
Deduct—		
Decrease in culture of *indigenous* cotton.	43,772	39
Increase Acres	172,979	22½

7. The increase in planting *exotic* cotton for the year is that over 98½ per cent., whilst in the culture of indigenous we have a decrease of a little more than 8 per cent.

8. It should, however, be noticed that the increase in exotic includes 216,730 acres, 3½ goontas, in the Khandeish zillah, and the cotton mainly planted is one *not* foreign to India, but merely to that particular district. This will be explained more at length in the remarks on the Khandeish collectorate.

9. I now come to the gross increase in out-turn: this is—

	Candies	lbs.
Increase in *exotic* cotton	20,622	304
Deduct—		
Decrease in *indigenous* cotton	5,108	519
Actual increase in crop, candies	25,513	569

10. This shows an *increase* in the out-turn of exotic of nearly 370 per cent., and a *fall off* in indigenous of about 12 per cent.

11. The next consideration is a *comparison* of out-return for the two years; in 1865-66, 219,615 acres, 14 goontas, shown with exotic cotton yielded 8,326 candies 766 lbs., which is an average of nearly 30 lbs per acre, whilst 538,170 acres, 4 goontas planted with indigenous cotton yielded 42,540 candies, 706 lbs., which is over sixty pounds an acre, or double the exotic.

12. In 1866-67, 436,367 acres, 35½ goontas, are sown with exotic cotton, and the yield is estimated at 38,949 candies, 286 lbs., or nearly 70 lbs. per acre; and 494,397 acres, 5 goontas, planted with native cotton give 37,432 candies, 187 lbs. of staple, which is slightly over 59 lbs. an acre.

13. The above for 1865-66 is such an unusual result that it requires explanation. An examination of the collectorate returns shows that by far the greater part of the exotic cultivation was carried out in Khandeish. The Collector there, Mr. Ashburner, as Government are already aware, introduced a superior cotton from Berar, and I conclude from that gentleman's return that the yield of staple from the first planting, notwithstanding its success, must have been small, and that this year, owing to its having become acclimatized (aided by a more favourable season), a largely increased average yield has been brought about.

14. It will be perceived that for 1866-67 the *yield* of exotic is considerably in excess of that of indigenous cotton, and it may be accepted as a rule that superior kinds of cotton will always give larger crops than inferior descriptions.

15. I will now briefly remark on each collectorate, and, in addition to information regarding the crop, I will add a few particulars that I gathered on a tour I made lately through Guzerat, mainly regarding the improved means available in that district for ginning and packing the staple.

Ahmedabad.

16. It will be perceived that this zillah is the only one in which there is a decrease of crop. The fall off appears considerable, but such in reality is not the case. The actual decrease is if anything, but very small, as will appear from the following. In the Collector's return Mr. Oliphant remarks—"Decrease in area this year is owing to the transfer of certain Talookdaree villages of Bhownuggur to Rajkote jurisdiction." On examining last year's return I find this transfer of territory has caused a difference to Ahmedabad of as large as 6,000 candies of cotton, which is close upon the total amount of apparent decrease of crop. This will not ultimately affect the supply for Bombay, as the cotton grown will, of course, find its way to the port of shipment, no matter under what jurisdiction it is cultivated.

17. Experiments with exotic cottons and those of superior descriptions have been carried out on an extended scale. In 1865-66 only 5 acres were planted, whilst in the year under review nearly 18 acres were taken up with experiments.

18. The cottons that have been principally tried are New Orleans and Egyptian, and the results of both are sufficiently favourable to afford great hopes for the future

19. I am indebted to the courtesy of the Collector, Mr. Oliphant, and the Cotton Inspector, Major Moore, v. e., for very interesting detailed particulars of the two most important of these experiments

20. With Egyptian a large planting was undertaken by Mr. Whittle at Verumgaum, the centre of a very important cotton district, about 40 miles distant from the city of Ahmedabad.

21. I have sent samples of the staple produced to the Cotton Supply Association, and when their report is received I will submit full particulars to you, together with an interesting and practical letter that has been written upon the subject by Mr. Whittle to Mr. Oliphant's address.

22. Large field experiments with New Orleans and Egyptian were also carried out by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee at Jaspoor near Ahmedabad.

23. I personally visited the place, and after a careful examination I feel convinced that the cultivation of New Orleans and Egyptian cottons can be successfully and profitably undertaken in Guzerat.

24. As soon as I received samples that have been promised by Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, I will procure a report on the cottons from Manchester, and will afterwards submit full particulars to you, together with long and interesting details furnished by Mr. Nowrojee.

25. I trust that during next season experiments will be still further extended. I am certain they will receive all proper encouragement and assistance from Mr. Oliphant and Major Moore. A large quantity of exotic seed has already been applied for to be sent to the latter officer.

26. It may prove useful if I now give a short sketch of what I ascertained has been done in this important zillah to improve the cleaning and packing of cotton.

27. At Verumgaum, 40 miles from the Sudder station, the Goozerat Cotton Cleaning Company has established a Factory under the management of Mr. Whittle. The establishment contains 80 of Platt's Macarthy Patent Roller Gins and is worked by two engines of the nominal power of 20 horses.

28. The gins each clean from 160 to 200 lbs. of cotton daily. The staple they turn off is packed by the well-known Goozerat Wooden Screw Press into packages containing 61 cubic feet, the weight varying from 5½ to 6½ cwt. per bale.

29. At Ahmedabad a factory is working 38 Platt's Macarthy Gins, with a steam engine of the nominal power of 12 horses. The cotton is also packed by the Goozerat Native Screw Press. Of these latter machines there are in the zillah no less than 26. They all pack bales of a uniform size of 61 cubic feet, varying in weight from 13 to 18 Bombay maunds. These Presses pack the cotton cleaned by the native churkas, in addition to the staple supplied from the steam factories.

30. In the town of Ahmedabad there is also a large spinning and weaving factory at work. This mill turns out 20s. thread. 10,000 spindles are kept going by about 500 hands daily employed, at a weekly expenditure of from Rupees 2,000 to Rupees 2,500. The mill is worked by steam engines of 40 horses power (nominal).

"1. It is satisfactory to know that the whole of the yarn manufactured in this mill finds a ready sale in the town and district.

32. I was much struck with a peculiar kind of cotton growing at and about Ahmedabad which is termed "lallia". This description, owing to a peculiarity of soil, will only grow within a radius of a few miles round the head quarter station. Major Moore has kindly forwarded me the following particulars regarding it, and the other cottons of his district. Before proceeding I would, however, remark that this "lallia" cotton appeared to me not unlike inferior Bourbon.

33. The three indigenous cottons grown are termed "karnum lallia," "india lallia," and "Verumgaum." "karnum" is in reality a selection of Broach seed, which when sown in Ahmedabad produces fine "lallia" cotton. The difference between "karnum" and "India lallia" is that the former is grown as an annual, whilst the latter is a perennial plant.

34. "Karnum lallia" yields 12 to 13 *lbs.* of clean cotton from a *maund* of kuppas containing 41½ lbs., whilst India lallia *gives only* 8 *to* 10 lbs.

35. With "Verumgaum," the ordinary indogenous, we have two kinds—the "Nalkuta" and "Jutward." One hundred maunds of seed cotton of the former yields 21½ maunds of cleaned staple, whilst a similar quantity of the latter gives from 23 to 24 maunds.

36. The expense of cotton cultivation throughout these districts varies from rupees 7 to rupees 10 per beegah.

37. Before concluding these observations on the different kinds of Ahmedabad cotton, I would remark on my above 33rd and 34th paragraphs. It will be seen that when "lallia" cotton is grown as a perennial it *degenerates* so much that it turns out fully *thirty per cent. less* staple than when it is grown as an *annual*. Not only this, the "*karna*," or *annual*, lallia is a *superior* cotton, whilst the "*lallia*," or perennial description, is *short and coarse*.

38. These results, as well as general observations, lead me to believe that all Indian indigenous cottons deteriorate when cultivated as perennials.

Kaira.

39. This collectorate is the least in importance of the cotton districts of the Northern Division.

40. There is a decrease in area cultivated of about 11,134 acres. The season, however, has been so much more favourable than last year that, notwithstanding the smaller quantity of land taken up, the crop is about 65 candies in excess of 1865-66.

41. No exotic cotton is grown in the zillah, nor does it possess any steam or other improved ginning factories. Kaira also has not got a single press for packing cotton. The trade has entirely to depend upon the old churka and rudely packed "doera."

43. In my short visit to the zillah I observed much very suitable land, but the cotton appeared to be carelessly cultivated.

(To be continued.)

FORT POLICE COURT.—29TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Mooktoo Ahmed, a Seedhee, was charged with stealing a quantity of sugar, the property of Bhimjee Waghee. The prisoner was adjudged guilty upon the evidence, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

FORGERY, AND MAKING A FALSE DECLARATION.—Cowasjee Framjee Gordon, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co., was charged with forgery, and with knowingly making a false declaration. A warrant was granted against the accused on an information laid by Mr. A. G. Maury, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, and he was placed before His Worship this day.

Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Maury, in his information, stated that, on the 18th inst., a manifest was presented at the Custom House by the accused, purporting to be signed by James W. Allan. The manifest was for a cask and a case of wearing apparel of the alleged value of Rs. 100, and nine cases said to contain nine dozen or eighteen imperial gallons of brandy. In consequence of information received, Mr. Maury believed that the nine cases contained eighteen dozen or thirty-six imperial gallons of brandy, and that the duty of three rupees per gallon was fraudulently evaded on eighteen imperial gallons. He had also reason to believe that the signature of James W. Allan annexed to the manifest was a forgery.

The prosecution was not ready to proceed with the case which His Worship adjourned, admitting the prisoner to bail, himself in Rs. 1,000, and two sureties in Rs. 500 each

Shortly afterwards, Mr. Rimington appeared on behalf of the prisoner and submitted that there was not sufficient matter in the information to grant a warrant. But even supposing there was the least that the prosecution should have done, where such a serious charge was made, was that they should have been ready with their witnesses, and should have proved the forgery at least. Mr. Rimington was informed that the Commissioner of Customs himself knew nothing of the alleged offence: he enquired into the matter, and there was nothing then to charge the accused criminally. There was a man behind the curtain, an enemy of the prisoner, who was, Mr. Rimington was instructed, the instigator of the present prosecution. There was a danger from delay in cases like this, and the advocate submitted that the forgery at least should be proved before the case was remanded for another day.

Mr. Hearn, in answer to His Worship, said the case had been placed into his hands this morning, and that, in the absence of the witnesses, he was at a loss to know how to proceed with it.

His Worship sent for Mr. Maury, who, on arrival, stated that he was not in a position to adduce any evidence today. The case was eventually postponed until Wednesday next.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—Sitaram Govind, a sub-postmaster employed at Moombadevi branch post office, was charged with having fraudulently appropriated a letter containing a false currency note for Rs. 1,000, and a receipt for Rs. 709 belonging to the firm of Balajee Sudashew. The prisoner admitted the offence.

Mr. Hearn, Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

The facts of the case appear to be peculiar. The firm of Balajee Sudashew, in the course of their dealings received a false currency note for Rs. 1,000, evidently impressed from the plate which is now in custody of the police in the note forgery case against Bhugwantrow Purashram and two others; and the moonim of the firm, unable to get rid of it in Bombay, wrote to his principal in the Mofussil for instructions. He was ordered to send the note up to the head office, and accordingly enclosed it in a letter which was placed by a servant in the post pillar at the Moombadevi on the 25th inst. The letter was taken out of the pillar with others by a post peon, and made over to the prisoner. The peon soon afterwards, while engaged in sorting letters, saw the prisoner drop on the ground some pieces of paper; and the prisoner on being questioned, said he had torn up a letter, the address of which was not properly written. The following day the prisoner presented the note for Rs. 1,000, which he evidently believed to be genuine, for payment at the Currency Exchange department, when it was discovered to be a forgery. He was accordingly given into custody of the police.

The pieces of the letter, alleged to have been torn up by the prisoner, were not produced in court. His Worship ordered Mr. Inspector Mackay to proceed at once to the branch post office and try to find those pieces. The inspector, on his return, produced a paper containing some burnt ashes which, he was told by the prisoner, were the remnants of the letter and the receipt which he had burnt.

Mr. Hearn asked for an adjournment, and the case was postponed until Tuesday next.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—29TH MARCH.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Pandoo Govind, an old offender, who had been twice in the Jail, was yesterday brought up, and charged with stealing three dressing irons, worth three rupees, the property of A. M. Antone.

It appears that on Thursday night last the complainant lost the property from his work-shop. On hearing some noise as of something falling in the shop, a servant of the complainant went there, and arrested the prisoner with the property in his hand.

The Magistrate adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months in the County Jail with hard labour.

TORTURING BULLOCKS.—Babajee Ramjee, a cart-driver, was yesterday fined in the sum of rupees eight, for torturing his bullocks.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Shaik Imam Shaik Hoossein, a coachman, was charged with having in his possession a piece of cloth, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily as to how he came by the same.

Luxaom Mundoora, a Police Jemadar in the employ of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, stated that the prisoner was brought to him by a policeman, having in his possession the pieces of cloth before the Court, the same being similar to some which arrived from Surat. On an enquiry being made, the prisoner pointed out a hamal, in the employ of the Company, from whom he said he had borrowed the cloth for ten rupees. The hamal on being questioned about this matter, denied having even sold the price of cloth to the prisoner.

A policeman in the employ of the Company stated that on Wednesday afternoon last, a Muccadum told him that the prisoner had stolen a piece of cloth belonging to the company. He searched the person of the prisoner, and found the cloth in his possession.

His Worship considered that the hamal and the Muccadum have fabricated the charge against the prisoner with a view to bring him into trouble, and therefore dismissed the complaint. His Worship told Mr. Baily, the constable in the employ of the Company, to bring the conduct of the two men to the notice of the railway authorities.

In the course of the afternoon His Worship was engaged in disposing of the Municipal cases.

LAW.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—29TH MARCH.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY, ESQ.)

The Khandeish Farming Company, (limited) vs. Manockjee Sorabjee Ashburner.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 900, being the amount of second call in the above Company, made on the 11th July 1864, on ten shares, at the rate of ninety rupees per share.

The names of the parties were called out thrice, but neither of them answering to their names, His Honor had no alternative but to strike off cause off the list.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

RAJCOTE, 20TH MARCH.

THE Hoolee abominations are being celebrated with great glee both in the Camp and Town. The infantry, cavalry and golundauze, have tents pitched close to their respective lines, where of an evening nautch girls sing and dance, much to the delectation of the spectators.

A respectable member of the Naghur community Kessowlall Bugwanlall, whose ideas and tastes appear liberal and refined, invited a number of the residents of the station (the upper ten thousand excepted) to a social assembly yesterday evening, which passed off very well. Such gatherings if encouraged, appear calculated to promote intellectual amusement and beget a kindly feeling among the community, and I consider that Kessowlall has set an excellent example to his fellow countrymen. I may, however, remark, that the assembly under notice was rather promiscuous, and may have been more select.

A Money Order office will open to-day and be placed under charge of Mr. A. C. Braganza, Head Accountant in the Agency. For the present the total amount of daily remittances is limited to Rs. 500.

There were several trials of prisoners held in the agency court since the past fortnight. In one, a man and woman of the Chaun caste, accused of culpable homicide were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. In another, nine men, all subjects and servants of the Veerpur chief, were charged with having harboured offenders, and some of them with receiving property stolen in the commission of dacoity and with dacoity. Four of this number were defended, whose vakeel admitted that his clients did associate with outlaws as charged, but that in having done so, they simply obeyed the orders of their master the chief, and did not do so of their free will and accord and for the purpose of gain, and consequently contended that they were not culpable. The court, however, held that the plea was not sufficient for an exculpation, though it would go some way towards a mitigation of the punishment. The evidence adduced established the main charge, namely, of harbouring offenders, against all but two, who were ordered to be discharged from custody on furnishing security for their future good behaviour, one who was quite a lad and a personal attendant of the chief, and who evidently acted under his master's orders, and therefore not quite so culpable, was fined in the sum of Rs. 100, two were sentenced to 7 years rigorous imprisonment, one to 5 years, one to 4 years, one to 3 years and one to 2 years.

At another Court of Sessions held last week, seventeen persons of the village Aneeala were tried, all on a charge of having harboured offenders, three in having received property stolen in the commission of dacoity and one with dacoity attended with murder. The prisoners were defended, but with the exception of five, who were acquitted, the others were found guilty and sentenced, one to five years rigorous imprisonment, three to two years each, and the remainder were fined in various sums, ranging from Rs. 400 to Rs. 50. The absence of a public prosecutor considering the heavy number of cases received for trial lately involving nice points for discussion, is very much to be lamented.

Lieut. Gordon has been appointed to act as station Magistrate during Captain La Touche's employment in other duty. It is to be hoped he will exercise strict supervision over the executive subordinates, and see to the carrying out of sanitary arrangements.

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD ON TRAINED AND UNTRAINED JUDGES.

(From the Indian Daily News, March 23.)

SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, in returning thanks for the Bench and the Bar at the farewell dinner given to Sir Bartle Frere, entered a sort of apology for Mofussil-made Judges. He could not, he said, "join in the old class cry of trained against untrained Judges, which was once so much too common." In fact, Sir Joseph has learned "to respect the legal acquirements of his civilian colleagues." We are glad to find such an opinion coming from a mind most capable of forming correct conclusions on the subject, for the prejudice prevailing in regard to it is long and of old standing. The non-official European element in India, and the representatives of Haileybury never were remarkable for their harmonious relations. Law was not a specialty with the latter, and the interloping members of the community knew it; it was not unnatural, therefore, that they should regard his ability to mete out justice with distrust. Nor were other causes wanting to aggravate the misunderstanding. Even after exclusivism received its death-blow by the Act of 1861, by which the country was thrown open to private enterprise, the Haileybury magnate could not disburden himself of his pet idea. The outcry of "outside shots" into the "family preserve" was still menaced by passive obstruction, if not by open opposition; monopoly, in fact, had grown up an integral part of the civilian conscience, influencing the whole of its official action. The so-called Black Acts, too,—the passing of which was followed by vehement indignation—tended to widen the breach: the conviction being that they were dictated by the same obnoxious spirit which the pioneers of independent enquiries had to encounter. The feud thus begun, long continued; each class sustaining throughout the character of a good hater. In more recent years the feeling has improved, though the official partiality shown for the ryot in the Indigo dispute of 1859 was the subject of bitter complaint. The men, however, now being sent out—who are free from the prejudices of the old Haileybury type—are gradually bringing about a better understanding. But noticeable in the disputes referred to was the tendency to antagonists to disparage each other; the Haileybury scion looked upon his trading countryman as little short of a freebooter—delighted to remind him that equality with the native was his status, and treated him in all matters with contemptuous indifference; on the other hand, the planter, failing to get redress in the Courts, inveighed against the judicial competency of his arbiter; depreciated the latter's legal acquirements, and lost no opportunity of contrasting him unfavourably with the English-trained judge. At one time, indeed, a proposition, emanating from, and seriously advocated in, the Mofussil, was that civilians should be ineligible for the higher judicial posts, and that these appointments should be recruited from the ranks of independent English barristers.

The "cry" to which Sir Joseph Arnould alludes, and to which we have above referred, is said to be unfair; doubtless it is so, but there is something to be said on the other side. The excellence of the barrister training may be exaggerated; instances of glaring incompetency in the Haileybury system have been taken as a general sample of the service: still the system was not free from the charge of judicial defectiveness, which the "cry" implied. But the defect was the fault of the system rather than of the men, among whom were many whose abilities have shed a lustre on the service, and would have done honour even to an European administration. The system apparently trusted too much to the natural talent and aptitude of the candidates; the result was, as might be expected, a broad expanse of mediocre ability, relieved here and there by a star of the first magnitude. Nor could results other than these well be anticipated, considering the source whence the life-blood was drawn. The Pastles, the Colvins, the Plowdens, the Lushingtons had sons, nephews, and grandsons to provide for; and—blockhead or genius—a term or two at Haileybury served to qualify the "hopeful" for a writer's duty. These connections, too, were always a powerful shield if the skittish young assistant fell under a cloud; official misconduct could get safely through with such a private court of appeal. The laxity of discipline that prevailed, as compared with the present regime, may be thus accounted for: the Haileybury civilian seldom acted under a sense of responsibility, but contemned the orders of superior authority. The defects of the judicial administration were, however, as we have said, defects of the system. The candidate received no grounding in the principles of jurisprudence, his exact legal knowledge was small and superficial in character. Equally deficient was he in familiarity with those scientific rules of evidence to which the first importance is now so justly attached. The "boy magistrate"—a genus common enough in those days—came to discover the value or keenness of the legal tools placed in his hands by the mischief he had worked. Another evil was the continual forking about from one post to another. The dispenser of justice to-day might, a month later, be weighing opium, or be found, perhaps, shortly after that, supervising salt chowkeys. The concentration of thought and continuity of experience essential to the formation and development of the judicial mind were totally lost sight of, and, as a consequence, the judicial branches of the service seriously suffered. At the same time allowance must be made for the many and great drawbacks the incumbents of Mofussil benches had in those days to contend with. The absence of a trained bar, of a law library for reference, of the interminable mass of documents to be read and construed in a foreign language, of the conflicting testimony, all these were

SINGULAR DIVORCE CASE.—DAMAGES £10,000.

THE case of "Maxwell v. Maxwell and Westcar" was tried in the Divorce Court on March 2, before the Judge-Ordinary and a special jury. The petitioner, Captain Shirley Maxwell, formerly an officer in the regular army, and now the adjutant of the East Kent militia, married in May, 1863, Adelaide Frances, youngest daughter of Major Stanhope Taylor. She had a fortune of about £500 a year; and her husband settled both that and an estate of 170 acres of his own upon her. The marriage was one of affection, and none could have promised greater happiness. The parties went to reside at Broadoak, in Kent, but they lived during the season in town. The bride was described as a young lady of great personal beauty, but as being of a somewhat irritable temper, in consequence of a brain fever which she had had early in life. The co-respondent an officer in the Blues, was a gentlemen whose admitted income was £7000 a year, and he lived at Herne-park, near Broadoak. He had previously been acquainted with the respondent, and it was suggested that there had been some love passages between them before her marriage. She introduced Mr. Westcar to her husband, and an intimacy sprang up between them. In March last the parties all travelled down to Kent together, and then they visited each other. While the Maxwells were thus at Herne-park, the petitioner had frequent occasion to go to Canterbury to attend to his regiment, and on his return after one of these absences a letter accidentally fell into his hands which awakened a suspicion that his wife had been guilty of infidelity to her marriage vow. He immediately left Herne-park, walked home to his house (which was three miles off), and when he arrived there he was, according to the account of his servants, in an almost distracted condition. Early next day he went to London, communicated what he had discovered to his wife's family, and filed his petition, wherein he laid the damage he had sustained at £10,000. In the meantime it was alleged that Mrs. Maxwell remained at Herne-park, till the day after her husband left her; and then she came up with the co-respondent to London and lived with him for several days at the Grosvenor hotel. After this, she returned to Herne-park and lived, as Mr. Coleridge said, in open and shameless adultery. The only plea, in defence, was a simple denial; but Captain Maxwell had been astounded to receive notice that evidence would be given to show connivance on his part. Evidence of these facts having been given, Mr. Tatham, Captain Maxwell's solicitor, said that when his client came to him to tell him what had happened he burst into tears. Witness waited on the respondent at the Grosvenor. Mr. Westcar treated the petition in rather an off-hand manner, remarking, "I am accustomed to this sort of thing." (A laugh.) Mrs. Maxwell made some observations with a view to palliate her conduct. It was to the effect that Captain Maxwell was so soft. (Laughter.)—The Queen's Advocate said he was unable to resist the evidence of his client's guilt. —Sir J. P. Wilde, in summing up the case, described it as a most miserable one. Here were two young people living, according to the evidence, on the happiest possible terms, and apparently most devotedly attached to each other. This state of things goes on for nearly three years, when the co-respondent breaks up that happiness, and ruins a home which had previously been so happy. The husband was entirely innocent, and the co-respondent was the most guilty, and if the law was to be useful and deterrent, it was only by giving substantial damages that they could make an example of a man who had done such grievous wrong. He regretted very much that the co-respondent had conducted himself in the manner in which he had; take, for instance, what he said when served with the citation in the case. It was part of the same conduct for Mr. Westcar first to say that the husband had connived at his wife's dishonour, and then, when the case came before the court, not to dare to prove by evidence that such a dreadful allegation was true.—The jury, having deliberated for a few minutes, found a verdict for the petitioner, and assessed the damages at £10,000. Some applause followed amongst persons in the body of the court, which was densely crowded on both days of hearing, but it was instantly suppressed. The court granted a decree nisi with costs.—*Home News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

(From the Spectator.)

THE "Cattle-Plague party," that is the Tory members of the House who most strictly represent the landed interest, called a meeting at the Carlton on Thursday, attended, it is said, by a hundred and fifty members. They differed, it is reported, somewhat widely as to the concessions to be made, but agreed that the concessions ought to be put in the Bill, and not extorted by the Opposition; that Lord Derby should grant all he could, and then stand or fall by his measure. This is honest, at all events, and as Lord Derby does not wish to destroy his party, however he may long to be out of harness, the result of the meeting will have considerable influence on affairs. It tends directly to confirm the view expressed in our article on the political prospects, that Lord Derby's real difficulty is with his own party. If they like, Mr. Gladstone can pull him through the quagmire—though only by the hair of the head—but they must consent, and they are jibbing.

THE interpellation in the French Chamber on the circular issued by M. Vandal, ordering suspected letters to be seized and sent to Paris, ended in a apology. M. Vandal tried to prove the Government had a legal right to open any letter suspected of containing printed matter, but allowed that his circular was illegal. This was also admitted by M. Rouher, who pronounced that the offence should not be repeated, but who averred that Prince Napoleon was dated with "seditions and obscene publications, instigating to arms and assassination," and odd description to apply to the letter of the Comte de Chambord, which elicited M. Vandal's circular. The truth seems to be that the French Government, as usual, is logical, and having suppressed publicity through the Press, now seeks to suppress it through the Post Office. The extreme irritation caused by the circular will probably induce more caution, but the practice will not be abandoned.

THE King of Prussia opened the North German Parliament on the 24th of February, in a speech the drift of which is that he intends to unify Germany. He declares that Providence has led the German people towards unity by ways they neither expected nor desired; that the Princes have been ready to meet the requirements of the Fatherland and that he would have been equally ready if" Providence had not called him to the leadership of the Commonwealth." He warned the Parliament of the danger of altering the draught of the Federal Pact, the negotiations having shown him the difficulty of obtaining the assent of so many separate Princes. As soon as the Constitution was settled he would open his hands to the South German States, offering them a combined guarantee for the security of all Germany, a customs' league, and a common law for trade, as the bases of alliance. He trusted, that the yearning and striving of the latest generations would be realized in their common work." The draught to which the King alludes will be fiercely discussed, the Liberals intending to substitute the more democratic draught of 1848. The King, however, with the consent of the Federal Council, can dissolve the Parliament, and the comparative strength of parties is uncertain. It is believed that the balance of power depends on the votes of the members from the minor States, but the Parliament is as yet very raw and uncertain of its own purposes.

DEBATING in the French Chamber is getting sharper. During a very useless debate on the legal right of the Emperor to abolish the discussion on the Address, which ended in a vote of 241 to 25 in favour of the Emperor, M. Jules Favre told the Minister of State. "We hold everything at the will of one man. You are no longer of your epoch. In the midst of Europe emancipated you believe yourself, or rather you wish to believe yourself, the Minister of a Marcus Aurelius or a Trajan"—pretty plain speaking. One member shrieked about civil war, and M. Walewski had difficulty in restoring order. His management of the House displeases the Emperor, who has every day new cause to regret the Duc de Morny.

OUR Government, when applying for the vote of 116,000l. for the expenses of the French Exhibition, refused to bind themselves not to ask for a supplementary vote, but said they had no reason to expect one. The special correspondent of the Times now affirms that the Commissioners have already spent 150,000l.; and the figure will probably rise to 200,000l. So universal, moreover, is the refusal to insure anything to be stored in the great gasometer that a special sound 75 has been formed for the purpose, which will be a most useful institution, provided no fire occurs. It is believedto be impossible to collect everything by April 1st; and what with Mr de Play's preposterous design, which does not allow of a storey d'ni anywhere, and the risk of fire and the unexpected Expenses everybody will be at the opening slightly savage. The world has had nearly enough of these big shops

THE ministry will be beaten or saved on the Reform Bill, but if that question had not superseded all others, their Estimates would have brought them into a scrape. They want in round figures half a million added to the immediate and as much to the permanent expenditure of the Army and Navy together. Out of all this, so far as we can perceive, before the official explanation we are to get nothing at all, except a possibility of having some more armour-clads by and by. This, if correct, is baby play. This journal has steadily maintained that England needs a great fleet and an army of reserve, and both will cost money, but that is no excuse for increased estimates with an army not increased, and a fleet about which nobody seems to know anything. Where's the cake for the penny? Mr. Gladstone asserted in his speech on the Address that the necessity of an army of reserve, but if he does his duty he will not allow an extra shilling to be spent till the country has before it an intelligible plan, and the possibility of an intelligible result.

COUNT WEDEL, of the Austrian Army, considered and said that certain members of the Solms family behaved badly in the recent campaign. Prince Bernhard of Solms, though not implicated, thought it necessary to demand an apology, whereupon Count Wedel challenged him. They met on the 23rd, and the Prince, it is said, intended to fire in the air, but on the word being given Count Wedel shot him dead. Count Wedel, it is said, was "unaware of the precision of his weapon," and is "blamed for the sure aim he took." It results that Prince Bernhard of Solms, thinking somebody else insulted, got himself killed as a reparation for the insult; and that Count Wedel, who would have been cut for not sending a challenge, is now to be cut for not considering a challenge meaningless. It is a beautiful system!—but wants Cerwantes to do it justice.

MR. LOWE took advantage of a Mansion House dinner on Saturday to praise the House of Commons to the skies, as having performed transcendent functions under minute supervision and come out without disgrace. It is all true; but Mr. Lowe always forgets one point. Suppose we said that Mr. Lowe was a great orator, a clear thinker, a hard but able administrator, and had forfeited the confidence of the electors of Calne. Would that prove that no other member ought to sit for Calne? The House may be a house of angels, but if it has forfeited the confidence of the nation the members' wings cannot be quoted as proofs that they are the fittest representatives.

BANKS.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India—No. XIX. of 1857.

Capital—One Crore of Rupees, in 50,000 Shares of Rs. 200 each.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT, Esq.,—Chairman.
JAMES W. WRIGHT, Esq.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq.
DALSOOKRAM HURGOVUNDSAS, Esq.
Messrs. BRODIE & WILSON, } Auditors.
DR. AMBARAM KEVALRAM, }
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.

Bombay, 15th March 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 4 mos' sight above £99 ... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 3 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 do. ... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Scotland do. } 2s. 0¼d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 2s. 0¼d. "
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 500 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... at ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... at ... 5 "
3 do. ... at ... 4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged at a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 5th March 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—30, THROGMORTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£500,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

4 months' sight (on City Bank) at	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	2s. 0¼d.	"

INTEREST.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	5 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances per Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge. Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.: Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 23rd March 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 4 months' sight	...	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
" demand	...	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	}	2s. 0¼d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris do.		2s.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		2s.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other Orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rates of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received in the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 28th March 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 92,19,400	(£928,940).
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 46,29,700	(£462,970).
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 2,20,000	(£ 22,000).

Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHUNS LAW, of Messrs. Fraunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALALL SEAL, Zemindar.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers.
The Bank of England,
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London.....No. 80, King William Street.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when required, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives on Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India Bombay, 23rd March 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1855, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICE—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases collects Bills.
On London.
" France and the Continent of Europe.
" Egypt.
" Calcutta.
" Madras and Pondicherry.
" Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
" Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
" Sydney and Melbourne.
" Singapore and Java.

At current rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.	
6 ditto	4 do	
12 ditto	5 do.	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 18th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Managers—M. BALFOUR, Esq.,
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 2/01 per Rupee.

3	do.	2/02 "
2	do.	2/02 "
1	do.	2/02 "
On demand		2 "

No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for conveyances without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 22nd March 1867. W. H. PEILE, Manager.

INSURANCES.

THE MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital—One Million Pounds Sterling.* HEAD OFFICE IN LIVERPOOL. AGENTS in Bombay, Church Gate Street. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.—AGENTS in Bombay for the FIRE BRANCH FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—Subscribed Capital, One Million Pounds Sterling. Agents in Bombay FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Church Gate Street.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD., 1st January 1866. Agents.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
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William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
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William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tuckett, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862	309,690	15	
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,159	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	153,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 16th September 1864.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.

JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.,	RIGHT HON. GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETTY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*

THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F.R.C.S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to him than the Policy holder than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in the increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of life on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—

Madras	Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.	
Calcutta	"	MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong	"	DENT & Co.
Shanghai	"	DENT & Co.
Mauritius	"	LUTH & Co.
Melbourne	"	DALGETY & Co.
Launceston	"	DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town	"	Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide	"	ELDER & Co.
Sydney	"	FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin	"	DALGETY HATTRAT & Co.

For further information and Prospectus apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents, London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee. R. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...		240	0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	...	Rs. 246	0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	...	,, 123	0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs.	123	0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages to the Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e. without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discounts.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,837 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

Bombay Board.
H. PRENTIS, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
C. M. KEIR, Esq.
A. STEWART, Esq.

Agents at Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld.) 4th July 1866.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

BAZUNJEE & NUSSERWANJEE,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION GENERAL AGENTS.

MESSRS. BAZUNJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE, in presenting their Price List for General Supplies, &c. beg to inform their Patrons and intending Customers that they guarantee the entire of their extensive Stock to be of the first quality selected with care from the principal Home and Continental Dealers. On all orders for Wines and Spirits to the extent of 10 dozen and upwards discount at the rate of 5 per cent. will be allowed.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, No. 19, SASSOON'S BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

TERMS CASH.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

Discription.	Per Dozen. Rs. As.
SHERRY.	
PALE DRY	
Yellow Seal Qts.	28 0
Red "	26 0
Green "	24 0
PORTWINE.	
Black Seal Qts.	
" " (Graham's)	28 0
" " (Maxwell)	26 0
" " (Crown)	20 0
Bombay Bottled	18 0
CLARET.	
Margaux	28 0
Leoville	24 0
La Rose	20 0
Medoc	15 0
CHAMPAGNE Qts.	
Mumms 1st quality Red Seal	38 0
" " Lead Top	36 0
" " Pints Red Seal	24 0
" " do. Lead Top	21 0
Champagne of different Makers	30 0
GINGER WINE, Crabbies	19 0
CURACAO	36 0
MARASCHINO	36 0
NOYEAU	36 0
CHERRY BRANDY	36 0
Do. CORDIAL	13 0
BRANDY, Pinet Castillon	28 0
Do. Martels	28 0
Do. Hennessy	28 0
Do. Queen Mogon	24 0
Do. Common Assorted	12-15 0
FINE OLD JAMAICA RUM	20 0
GIN Large Flask	30 0
Do. Small do.	20 0
OLD TOM Boothis	20 0
Do. Swaine Board	18 0
WHISKEY Scotch	22 0
BEER Quarts English bottled Tennent's	6 0
Do. do. Allsopp's	5 8
Do. Pints do.	3 8
Do. do. Tennent's	4 0
PORTER Quarts do.	6 0
Do. Pints do.	4 0
Teas Black. Finest Pouchong 3 Bundles in 1 lb. Tin	1 8
Souchong " lb. Tin	2 0
Rose Pekoe .....do.....	I 12
Orange Pekoe	1 8
Hyson Green.....	2 0
Flowery Pekoes	2 0
Congou	1 4
Candles for Shades 6 in a lb.	0 10
Do. for Gharry do.	0 10
China Preser